

SEDALIA BAZOO

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J. WEST GOODWIN,
SEDALIA, MO.

A. K. B. still hides behind a nom
 de plume and undertakes to staff
 Mayor Stevens. Last spring he op
 posed Mayor Stevens, because he
 (Stevens) was opposed to the dyami
 ters. The great big loafer comes too
 late with his hypocritical cant.

UNDAY SERMON.

The closing week of the greatest
 religious revival this city has ever
 known has just been finished and a
 general summing up of results show
 that over two thousand people have
 professed Christ. This seems a large
 number indeed, possibly not nine
 tenths of this number will prove their
 conversion by their daily lives, but if
 even the other tenth remains true to
 their convictions, the gain will be
 worth the striving for. It is easy
 enough, no doubt, when the better
 nature of humanity is stirred to its
 depths by eloquent appeals etc., to
 feel an exaltation of spirit and an
 inner consciousness of rectitude, but
 the real Christian is the man who
 knows his duty to God and does His
 will in season, and out of season. As
 has been well said, "most anybody
 can do a thing, they feel like doing,
 but it takes a true man of God to do
 a thing, when he doesn't feel like
 doing it." It is easy enough to weep,
 when Major Cole in his graphic
 way tells of a pathetic deathbed
 scene—anybody can do that, but the
 tears that do the most good are those
 shed for duties left undone, kindly
 deeds neglected, encouraging words
 left unsaid, conscientious scruples
 hushed and little dirty dispisable
 meannesses practiced. It is easy
 enough to say "I am one of God's
 children, Praise the Lord," but the
 prodigal son of the family wants
 something better than mere husks
 to convince him that he can be lead
 back into the fold; it doesn't require
 any great amount of Christianity to
 make people church goers on Sun
 day, but it does require quite a good
 deal, to make them carry the spirit of
 God in their hearts throughout the
 week; it isn't great sacrifice for a
 man to get up at the Y. M. C. A.
 meetings when he is enthused with
 music and pretty arguments and
 say, "I have quit drinking forever
 hallujah!" but it does take sand for
 a man, on a cold morning when he
 feels the raw edge of his appetite
 turning in his stomach, to pass the
 familiar saloon, where he has,
 for years perhaps been in the habit
 of going and where he knows the
 liquid, which is now a part of his
 blood, smiles down at him through a
 sort of a roseate haze; it does not
 demand any great sacrifice of temper,
 for a woman with a new bonnet on
 to stand up before that hateful Mrs.
 Jones and say "I am thine and He
 is mine," but it does tough her like
 the mischief not to talk about Mrs.
 Jones when she is told by her new
 girl, who formerly lived with Mrs.
 Jones, that the latter had frequently
 called her an "old cat;" it does not
 seem a very difficult task for a man
 who has a good supper buttoned
 under his vest and is sitting in
 a cushioned pew to endorse the
 words of Christ when He asked,
 "what shall it profit a man, if he
 gains the whole world, and yet lose
 his own soul?" But it does take the
 stiffening right out of him when he
 sees a glorious opportunity to make an
 even hundred dollars by merely a little
 prevarication. Truly it is not what
 we say so much in this world that
 proves our christianity, but little
 every day, commonplace acts. As
 the real heroes are found in the by
 ways and highways of life, so the
 real christians are those who say little
 but quietly put their hands to the
 plough and keep it there through

storm and through sunshine, through
 joy and through sorrow.

The story is denied that Mrs.
 Langtry is to marry Fred Gebhard.
 The general public will however
 worry along with the English chest
 nut just about as usual. There are
 some evils in this world that are
 bound to be endured.

A Plundering Congress.

New York World.

It is a startling fact that the pension
 list of the United States for the cur
 rent year, amounting to \$76,000,000,
 represents the interest at 3 per cent.
 of a public debt of over \$2,500,000,
 000.

The highest point ever reached by
 this debt was in 1866, when it
 amounted to \$2,776,000,000. So
 that the present charge for pensions,
 with the Mexican Pension Bill added,
 will equal the interest on the maximum
 war debt at 3 per cent. With the
 cost of the pauper Pension Bill added,
 the pension charge will represent the
 interest on a public debt of over
 \$3,000,000,000.

And yet the Republicans have the
 temerity to claim credit for a "great
 reduction of the public debt!"

It is a mere juggle on words. The
 form only of the public obligation has
 been changed. The liability for
 pensions once voted and allowed is a
 continuous one. The obligation is
 not redeemable at will, nor subject to
 payment by a sinking fund, like a
 funded debt. It runs on and on, a
 mortgage upon the industries of the
 nation that only the death of the
 pensioners cancels; and with a
 demagogic Congress inventing new
 classes of pensioners faster than the
 old ones run out the list grows instead
 of diminishing with the lapse of time.

The fixed charges against the
 Treasury on these accounts stand as
 thus at present:

Interest on the funded debt, about.....\$ 5,000,000
 Pension list.....26,000,000

Total.....\$31,000,000
 This represents a debt of over \$4,
 000,000,000 at 3 per cent. It ex
 ceeds the maximum of our war debt
 by \$1,224,000,000, and overtops the
 public debt of Great Britain as follows:

United States, principal sum.....\$4,000,000,000
 Public debt of Great Britain.....3,624,000,000

Excess.....\$376,000,000

With the added cost created by the
 bill now in the President's hands the
 revenue required for interest and
 pensions would be \$160,000,000. The
 total net ordinary expenses of the
 Government, for all purposes, exclud
 ing interests, were as follows in the
 three years before the war: 1859,
 \$66,355,950; 1860, \$60,056,754; 18
 61, \$62,616,055. The pension list
 alone already exceeds the average of
 those three years by \$13,000,000.

Is it not time to stop?

ITEMS FROM

Central Business College, Seda
lia, Mo.

Mr. Edward Fleck, city, is now im
 proving his leisure hours in the Cen
 tral Business College.

Mr. Francis Govean of St. Mary's
 Wine Garden, Mo., is working hard.

Mr. Ferd Boyer, Bloomsdale, Mo.,
 is doing nicely.

Miss Madge Sturgis, city, writes a
 very pretty hand now, and is improv
 ing very rapidly.

Mr. Henry Elliott, city, is a gen
 tleman in actions if not in size.

Arthur Elliott, city, is doing good
 work and is sharp as a tack.

The above names include the new
 pupils for this week as nearly as we
 can think of them. If we have for
 gotten twenty-five or thirty we trust
 they will pardon us as we are quite
 busy to day.

Our short-hand class is still increas
 ing. It has met with success far be
 yond our expectations. We have
 never seen pupils so deeply interested
 before in this subject. Short-hand in
 our school is proving a grand success.
 I think every pupil in our class will
 be able to write from 125 to 150 words
 per minute inside of six months.

Those who wish to take short-hand
 should enter school before our class
 gets too full.

We exercise every effort to keep our
 pupils from getting full, but not so
 with our short-hand class. The fuller
 it is, the better for us, but not for
 them.

We are now giving a course of les
 sons in penmanship; all those who
 wish to take lessons in penmanship
 should enter school now, as they can
 have more than ordinary attention and
 very superior advantages.

—If you are tired of taking the large
 old-fashioned gripping pills, try Dr. Car
 ter's Little Liver Pills and take some com
 fort. A man can't stand everything. One
 pill a dose.

Plumber and Gasfitter.

A. Fairhurst, plumber and gasfitter.
 Shop between Third and Fourth. Give
 him a trial.

LETTER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Cyrus Newkirk Expounds the
Beauties of the Garden
State.

SAN BERNARDINO, CALA, Feb. 1.

Editor Bazon:

I am under promise to write to
 more than I can spare time to, so
 I will get you to help me out by
 inserting one in your paper that will
 answer for all. This place, San Ber
 nardino, is my first layover and point
 of observation. It is situated at the
 head of one of the largest valleys in
 this state which is some twenty miles
 wide and extends down sixty miles to
 the ocean. The town was originally
 settled by the mormons and is laid out
 something like Salt Lake City, has
 six thousand inhabitants, with
 wide streets between blocks. It is
 certainly time if the mormons are
 not guided by higher authority than
 earthly wisdom that the men sent out
 to hunt out a new home for the
 Lord's persecuted people, exercised
 good judgment in pitching their tent
 in this valley, and especially at
 this point. To reach this
 place they had to cross
 a country embracing many hundreds
 of miles in extent, and in its desolat
 ed, parched and blackened appear
 ance, it must have appeared to them
 as if some period of time it must
 have been under the displeasure of
 their Heavenly Father and He had
 spread desolation over it to demon
 strate his power, and the certainty
 with which the evildoer is overtaken
 and punished. They no doubt looked
 upon this desolation, whatever it
 might have been to others, for their
 disobedience to them, truly the Lord's
 people. It was a blessing in disguise
 and a barrier that would separate
 them from their enemies and persons,
 if the Lord would spare them until
 they found a home for their people.
 After wandering over the country
 they struck camp at this point. I say
 they exercised good judgment, for
 here they found the most extensive
 valley in the state, with all the

VARIETIES OF SOIL KNOWN

in the state, some of it need
 ing no irrigating to raise
 sufficient to sustain men and beasts.
 With abundance of pure mountain
 water for irrigation and power for
 mills and machinery. On the
 mountains which surround this city
 and valley on three sides, there are
 fine forests of timber now supplying
 the valley with timber at two-thirds
 the cost of lumber in Sedalia.

In this city and surroundings there
 are many things of interest and many
 to be admired. One of the natural
 curiosities that meets the eye of the
 stranger, is in the form of an Indian ar
 row head on the mountain's side and
 on inquiry find it points to the Hot
 Springs at the point of the arrow
 head. The Indians look upon this ar
 row head with superstition and have
 placed there by the Great Spirit to
 guide them to the healing waters be
 low. During their holding control of
 the country, the medicine men of
 the different tribes made their home
 here, and all afflicted were
 sent here to be healed. The
 departure of the red man did not lessen
 but as I was out on a tour
 of inspection, if he would give me a
 couple of eggs and pepper and salt I
 would experiment for myself. An
 old Californian knows full well a ten
 der foot, (a new comer), is inclined to
 be a little incredulous and they have
 such confidence in the possibilities of
 this country, they are willing to
 prove everything by a test. So I got
 the eggs and an experiment proved
 the water capable of cooking the eggs
 hard in five minutes. When I reported
 my test and satisfaction, on further
 inquiry, the landlord told me that he
 had cooked a fourteen pound ham in
 four and a-half hours. On looking
 at the boiling water pouring out of
 the mountain, and thinking of the
 frequent earth shakes they have here,
 I supposed the people would be very
 pious, but in watching them in their
 daily walk, I find they are
 a good deal like home people.
 The estimate of those who took their
 place in the healing powers of these
 waters, for they are held in high
 esteem by the public for the many
 wonderful cures they have performed.
 They have a fine large hotel at the
 Springs to accommodate the throngs
 of people who visit the springs, seek
 ing relief from their bodily afflictions,
 and they are right royally cared for
 by the affable and ever-obliging pro
 prietor. The hotel is

TWO THOUSAND FEET HIGH

and in plain view of this city, and
 you would be surprised when told it
 was six miles away. I found it fully
 that the other day when I went with
 a party up there to dinner. On
 reaching the Springs one's curiosity
 leads to inquiry as to the heat of the
 water, and they are generally a little
 incredulous when told it will boil an
 egg in four minutes. I don't know
 whether it was my incredulity or
 hunger for eggs, but I told my in
 formant I did not doubt his

ESCAPE THREATENING DANGER.

I had just got the BAZOO from
 home, and was reading about Maj.
 Cole's success with his union services
 in Sedalia, and the number that had
 resolved on a change of life, as I went
 up to the Springs. While there and
 tramping around on the hot rocks in
 the canon, watching the water boil
 through the rocks at my feet and
 seeing the steam and hot air ris
 ing up, as though escaping from
 threatening danger. I thought if the
 Major could see his congregation view
 this scene and have them place
 their hands on the brow granite that
 was holding in check the threatening
 element within, and realize from the
 heat how near it was through if they
 did not arrive at a more serious con
 clusion, they would certainly think
 the Major's mission of warning had
 not come too soon.

They have street railroads here and
 a motr road running from here to
 Colton, three miles distant, and are
 going to extend it to Riverside,
 two miles from here and to the
 mountain hotel seven miles. So with
 electric and gas light, they feel as if
 they were not in darkness and without
 the usual comforts of city travel.
 They have one railroad here and the
 grade stakes are being set for another
 that will be built through this spring
 making it an important railroad cen
 ter with the shops located here. There
 are many places near here you will
 hear spoken of by the papers, espe
 cially real estate journals under
 the name of Read Lands, Colton
 and Riverside, they are all near this
 in plain view and may be considered
 suburban. They are, however, dis
 tinct within themselves by reason of
 their having an organiza'on neces
 sary for their water supply for irriga
 tion, which is necessary to grow
 oranges and raisins which they do to
 perfection. I think Riverside is a lit
 tle vain over her success in fruit grow
 ing and ornamenting her grounds.
 I think it is her right to be so
 and I think any one who
 will drive through magnolia avenues
 as they can for nine miles and see the
 most beautiful and ornamental high
 way on the continent, they are lost in
 amazement at the magnificent sur
 roundings. A double driveway di
 vided by a

ROW OF PEPPER TREES

with their green foliage and crimson
 ed with its red hot fruit, and on either
 side of the driveways are large palm
 trees with their graceful hanging
 leaves, with an occasional magnolia,
 blue gum and mountain cypress, nicely
 trimmed, intersected to break the
 monotony and between the trees are
 beds of verbenas and other ever
 blooming plants, here in a healthy
 condition. The roadways are in fine
 driving condition and the walks be
 tween the street, trees and enclosures
 are level and free from any unsightly
 plant. The only fence they have in
 front is evergreen hedge. It is made of
 mountain cypress which resembles our
 red cedar, only it does not die out
 in the center when closely
 trimmed and has a peculiar
 tint, like the new growth of our
 red cedar in early spring. These fences
 are usually two and a-half feet high
 and trimmed in every conceivable
 style, the most common is square on
 the sides and flat on top and two feet
 wide, with a portion at regular dis
 tances running up and ornamentally
 trimmed, representing posts and at
 the opening for entrance, the ever
 green is trimmed in square columns
 with a turned top, or arched
 over with the same nicely trimmed.
 The dwellings are set back some dis
 tance and are usually large and orna
 mentally built and surrounded by
 large well kept grounds, ornamented
 with the most graceful growing trop
 ical plants and abound in roses and
 other flowering plants and shrubs,
 bordering the nicely kept walks
 through the grounds. Back of these
 are forests of orange trees hanging
 full of their golden fruit, contrasting
 with their rich glossy leaves. The
 whole gives you but a slight idea of
 the appearance this avenue
 presents. When you consider this
 is not an isolated case, but is con
 tinued for nine miles without any
 change other than in taste in arrange
 ment to meet the fancy of the owners.
 People can work here 365 days in the
 year and have time to give to leisure
 and pleasure, and they usually make
 good use of the time in the summer
 in hunting pleasure. Here the more
 venturesome go to the ocean side and
 camp. Those who are a little timid
 and fearful of meeting Jonah's fate
 go to the mountains near here. Fif
 teen mile's travel brings them to good
 camping grounds, with plenty of
 mountain quail. Jack rabbits and
 deer are found to give sport to the
 hunter, and while waiting for those

DETAILED FOR CAMP DUTY.

for the day you can take a field glass
 and see what the people are doing
 you left in the valley, and see the
 white sails dragging their heavy
 burdens through the ever-restless
 waters of the ocean, and see
 those more venturesome campers
 sporting in the breakers on

the beach and see an ancient maiden
 that has felt the withering influences
 of time, contenting herself with her
 makeup, fresh from the hand of the
 dressmaker, as she sits on her camp
 stool listening to what the wild waves
 are saying, and watching her younger
 sister's sporting with the waves as they
 break upon the beach, not daring to
 don a bathing suit and put herself
 under the developing influences of an
 ocean wave. Such is summer life
 here. I have visited other places,
 among them San Diego. I have not
 time to speak of that place as it im
 pressed me. I met Mr. Sloan and
 wife, formerly of Sedalia. They were
 looking well, and I think are doing
 well. They are pleased with the place
 and country.

I go from here to Los Angeles in a
 few days, and then turn homeward by
 the way of San Francisco, Salt Lake
 and Denver. Respectfully,

C. NEWKIRK.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

MONEY MARKET.

New York, February 11.
 MONEY—On call easy at 3/65
 per cent., closing at 5 per cent.
 PRIME PAPER—Mercantile 5/6 per
 cent.

STERLING EXCHANGE—Dull and
 unchanged at \$4 85 for 60 day bills, and
 \$4 88 for demand

STOCKS—The total sales of stocks to
 day were 331,429 shares.

GOVERNMENTS—Bonds were dull
 and steady.

STATE BONDS—Were dull and
 steady.

The advance in the stock market met
 with a check to-day for the first time this
 week.

Bonds—

Three.....1 00
 Four.....1 28
 Four-and-a-half.....1 13
 Sixes of 95.....1 26
 Missouri Sixes.....1 00

Stocks—

Chicago & Alton.....1 44
 C. & Q.....1 39
 Lackawanna.....1 26
 Erie.....24
 Lake Shore.....94
 Missouri Pacific.....1 07
 Northwestern.....1 14
 New York Central.....1 13
 Reading.....57
 Rock Island.....1 26
 Union Pacific.....56
 Wabash.....17
 Western Union Telegraph.....73

CHICAGO MARKET.

Chicago, Feb. 11.

Leading futures ranged as follows:

Opening Highest Lowest Closing

WHEAT.

February 75 75 75 75
 March 75 75 75 75
 May 81 81 80 81

CORN.

February 35 35 35 35
 March 35 35 35 35
 May 40 40 40 40

OATS.

February 24 24 24 24
 March 24 24 24 24
 May 29 29 29 29

BARLEY.

February 14 14 14 14
 March 14 14 14 14
 May 14 14 14 14

LARD.

February 6 72 6 85 6 70 6 77
 March 6 73 6 90 6 77 6 80
 May 6 95 7 05 6 92 6 92

Cash quotations were as follows:

Flour was quiet and unchanged.

No. 2, spring wheat, 75 1/2 @ 76 1/2; No. 3,
 do, nominal; No. 2, red, 77 1/2; No.
 2, corn, 23 1/2 @ 25; No. 2, oats, 24 1/2; barley,
 50 @ 51; mess pork, 13 70; lard, 6 77 1/2;
 whiskey, 1 10.

Receipts—Flour, 19,000 barrels; wheat,
 16,000 bushels; corn, 4,000 bushels;
 oats, 43,000 bushels; rye, 1,000 bushels;
 barley, 23,000.

Shipments—Flour, 22,000 barrels; wheat,
 23,000 bushels; corn, 4,000 bushels;
 oats, 91,000 bushels; rye, 1,000 bushels;
 barley, 23,000 bushels.

BUTTER—Was very dull. Creamery,
 15 @ 26c per pound; dairy, 12 @ 20c.

EGGS—17 1/2 @ 18c per dozen.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, Feb. 11.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

CATTLE—Receipts, 8,000; shipments,
 2,000. The market was steady. Best
 heavy, weak, \$4 90 @ 5 25; shipping, steers,
 900 to 1,500 pounds, \$3 60 @ 4 15;
 stockers and feeders, slow, \$2 50 @ 3 85;
 cows, bulls and mixed, \$1 80 @ 3 75;
 bulk, \$2 50 @ 3 50; meat T-Xans, \$2 45;
 through Texans, \$2 50 @ 3 40.

HOGS—Receipts, 12,000; shipments,
 8,000. The market was strong and 5/6
 10c higher, closing weak. Rough
 and mixed, \$5 00 @ 5 40; packing and
 shipping, \$5 25 @ 5 55; light, \$1 80
 @ 5 30; skips, \$3 50 @ 4 70.

SHEEP—Receipts, 3,000; shipments,
 800. Market strong and 10 @ 15c higher.
 Natives, \$3 00 @ 5 00; Western, \$3 50
 @ 4 75; Texans, \$2 50 @ 4 00; lambs,
 \$4 00 @ 5 50.

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

St. Louis, Feb. 11.

FLOUR—Quiet and easy. XXX,
 \$2 70 @ 2 80; family, \$3 05 @ 3 30; choice,
 \$3 40 @ 3 50; fancy, \$3 70 @ 3 80; extra
 fancy, \$3 85 @ 4 10; patents, \$4 25 @
 4 50.

WHEAT—Active but irregular and
 closed about steady, at 1/10c lower than
 yesterday. No. 2, red, cash, 79 @ 80;
 March, 79 1/2 @ 80 1/2; closing at 79 1/2; May, 82 1/2
 @ 83 1/2; closing at 83 1/2, bid.

CORN—Dull and lower. No. 2,
 mixed, cash, 34 1/2; March, 34 1/2; May,
 36 1/2 @ 37 1/2; closing at 36 1/2, bid.

OATS—Dull but steady. No. 2,



MOST PERFECT MADE

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is made from the purest and strongest natural fruit flavors.

Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts are made from the purest and strongest natural fruit flavors.

Price Baking Powder Co., Chicago and St. Louis.

mixed cash, 28 1/2; March, 25 1/2, asked
 May, 29.

RYE—Firm at 53.
 BARLEY—No market.

LEAD—Dull and unchanged at \$4 17 1/2,
 asked for all grades.

BUTTER—About steady. Creamery, 24
 @ 27c; dairy, 15 @ 23.

WHISKY—Steady at \$1 13.

PROVISIONS—Active, strong and
 higher.